

# Adelomyrmecini new tribe and *Cryptomyrmex* new genus of myrmicine ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)

by

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## ABSTRACT.

Descriptions of **Adelomyrmecini new tribe** and *Cryptomyrmex* **new genus** are made. A key to genera (*Adelomyrmex*, *Baracidris* and *Cryptomyrmex*) is offered, as well as a key for the two known species of *Cryptomyrmex*, *C. longinodus* (Fernández & Brandão) **comb. n.** and *C. boltoni* (Fernández) **comb. n.**

Key Words: Adelomyrmecini new tribe, *Cryptomyrmex* new genus, Key to Genera.

## INTRODUCTION

Bolton's (2003) recent synopsis of the Formicidae includes a new arrangement for Myrmicinae (excluding Agroecomyrmecini) in several tribal groups, defining some new tribes and redefining others. In his solenopsidine tribe group, Bolton (2003) includes the tribes **Stenammini** and **Solenopsidini** (new sense), with *Adelomyrmex* plus *Baracidris* as *incertae sedis*.

These genera form a monophyletic clade, described here as a new tribe, that includes a third genus, also new. The taxonomy of species was recently revised (Fernández 2003b) and the phylogeny of the group is currently under study (Fernández, in preparation). The main purpose of this paper is to provide a tribal name and generic name for the forthcoming catalogs of World and Neotropical Formicidae. The phylogeny and biogeography of genera and species of the tribe will be published elsewhere.

The ants are deposited in the following collections: BMNH, The Natural History Museum, London; UNCB, Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia and the MZSP, Museo de Zoología, Universidad de São Paulo, São Paulo.

## ADELOMYRMECINI, new tribe

Type genus: *Adelomyrmex*.

**Diagnosis.** With characters of solenopsidine tribe group (Bolton,

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14.I.2001, 24°01'55"S 47°27'56"W, Silva and Eberhardt legg., 1 w, **Brazil**, PR, Tunas, Parque das Lauráceas, 21-29.II.2001, 24°25'16"S 48°43'00"W, Silva and Eberhardt legg. (MSZP, ICN).

*Variability.* There are some differences in the mesosomal sculpturing in the material observed, which I consider at the moment as within-species variation. In a few specimens (Praia Grande, SP, Brazil), the mesosoma is slightly shorter than in the others, with reticulated sculpturing on the mesopleura and a double keel on the dorsal part of the propodeum, keels that unite the bases of the propodeal spines, and less obvious longitudinal rugulae on the dorsal mesosoma. The type specimen from Bahia is intermediate between these Praia Grande specimens and the other specimens. This variation seems to be geographic.

#### KEY TO THE GENERA OF ADELOMYRMECINI (WORKERS AND FEMALES)

- 1 Mandibles with four teeth in the masticatory border; frontal area lacking (Figs. 5-6); petiolar node low; Brazil and Paraguay ..... *Cryptomyrmex* n. gen.
- Mandibles with 5-7 teeth in the masticatory border (Figs. 4, 8); frontal area present, reduced (Fig. 8); petiolar node high (Fig. 2) ..... 2
- 2(1) Clypeal lateral teeth present (Fig 4); basal margin of mandible with teeth and notch (Fig. 4); hypostomal teeth present, usually small (as in Fig. 3); Neotropics, New Guinea, Fiji, Samoa and New Caledonia ..... *Adelomyrmex*
- Clypeal lateral teeth absent (Fig. 8); basal margin of mandible without teeth (Fig. 8); hypostomal bridge without teeth; Africa ..... *Baracidris*

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